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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.04.

(ESTABLISHED 1884)

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March 5, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 65
Humidity " 90 " 71

March 5, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 62
Humidity " 86 " 73

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

No New Developments Regarding Japan.

London, March 4.
The Japanese situation is at present stationary, but the conclusion of negotiations is expected every moment. There is little fear that the Bolsheviks will get much stores from Vladivostok, as the quantities are so vast that it would take six months' normal service to transport them westwards.

Germany's Threat to Japan.

London, March 4.
A message from the Hague states that German political circles are greatly agitated at reports regarding Japan's Siberian move. Inspired Press comment states that Germany will not fight in Siberia, but if the Japanese attempt to rob Germany of the profits of her peace with Russia, Germany will quickly reply. Germany will only help Russia against Japan if Russia asks her, and then on her own terms.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Allied Diplomats Subjected to Indignities.

London, March 4.
Telegrams from Petrograd show that the Allied diplomats were subjected to numerous indignities prior to their departure. They were detained for hours at the station, their papers were minutely scrutinised. Several persons, including Allied officers, intending to accompany them, were obliged to remain behind, the authorities maintaining that the train was strictly reserved for diplomats. The Italian Ambassador was not allowed to leave, on the pretext that he endeavoured to smuggle non-Embassy men among the staff.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

Soviets to Discuss the Terms.

London, March 4.
A message from Petrograd says that the Central Executive Committee proclaims that within a fortnight the Peace Treaty must be definitely ratified on both sides, but since some of the Soviets favour peace at any price others are ready to raise the masses against German Imperialism. It is urgent to provoke an extraordinary assembling of the Soviets to settle the question. The date which has been fixed is March 12, at Moscow.

The Kaiser's Delight.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Kaiser has telegraphed to Count Hertling, saying: "The German sword, wielded by great Army leaders, has brought peace with Russia. It especially satisfies me that German blood and German Kultur have been saved."

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Good Work by the Australians.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on the repulsing, by the Australians, of a raid, says:—During the raid there were a number of English spoken calls for help. One came from the Commander of the raid, who was ultimately found dead. When the position was restored, 25 enemy corpses were found hanging on the barbed wire. Our casualties were very slight. Another smaller raid against the Australians utterly failed owing to the losses inflicted.

Some Successful British Raids.

London, March 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Australians entered trenches at Warrenton last night, killing at least fifty of the enemy and destroying several dug-outs. They brought back eleven prisoners and also successfully raided to the east of Messines and south of Hollebeke, prisoners being taken in each case.

Men of the Middlesex Regiment raided to the north of Passchendaele, taking several prisoners. Our casualties in these raids were light.

We entered the lines at other points without securing prisoners, as the garrison had withdrawn. We repulsed an attempted raid to the south of St. Quentin. The enemy's artillery at dawn developed considerable activity in the Lens sector.

BRAZIL'S PRO-ALLY PRESIDENT.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that Senator Rodrigues Alves, who was President from 1902 to 1906, has been re-elected President. He is strongly pro-Ally.

THE IRISH UNREST.

London, March 4.
Lord French has gone to County Clare.

ITALY'S THIRD WAR LOAN.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Third Loan has already reached five milliards lire, exceeding by two milliards the previous best.

CANADIAN ELECTION RETURNS.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the final election returns show that the Union Government received 158,282 civilian and 191,510 military votes more than the Opposition Government, gaining a majority of sixty-nine seats.

"TANK WEEK" AT HOME.

London, March 4.
His Majesty the King has sent a message to Mr. Bonar Law on the opening of "Tank Week," saying:—"I should like to wish you every success in the great efforts being made throughout the country in connection with Business Week. I am confident that my people are willing to contribute now and in the future whatever money may be necessary to secure victory."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE OF CAMBRAI.

Sir Douglas Haig's Dispatch.

London, March 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch dealing with the Battle of Cambrai, mentions that it was proposed to stop the attack 48 hours after the commencement, or sooner if results did not justify a continuance. Detailing the reasons for the continuance after the expiry of this period, Sir Douglas Haig states that the positions captured north of Flesquieres were completely commanded by Bourlon Ridge and must be abandoned unless the Ridge was gained. On the other hand the enemy showed signs of withdrawing and the loss of the Ridge would probably cause the Germans to abandon the carefully prepared defence systems for a considerable distance to the north. The enemy was not yet too strong in the Bourlon region to be overcome by the numbers at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal. An additional and most important argument for continuing the attack was the enemy offensive in Italy. Moreover, two divisions under orders for Italy were placed at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal, therefore the prospect of securing Bourlon seemed good.

Dealing with the enemy counter-attack on November 30, Sir Douglas Haig says that at the northern end of Bourlon Ridge and the Gouzeaucourt sector the swiftness of the enemy's advance, after the opening of the bombardment, appears to have overwhelmed our troops, both in the line and the immediate support, almost before they realised that the attack had begun.

The nature of the bombardment contributed to the success of the enemy's plan. No steady advancing barrage gave warning of the approach of the German assault columns, whose secret assembly was assisted by the formation of the ground and the morning mist. It was only when the attack was upon them that a great number of low-flying German aeroplanes rained machine-guns fire upon our infantry, while the extensive use of smoke shells and bombs made it most difficult for our troops to see what was happening on other parts of the battlefield.

There is little doubt that although the attack was expected generally, yet in these areas of the battle an assault was effected by local surprise." Sir Douglas Haig says that the greatest credit is due to the troops at Masnières, Bourlon and Mennevillers for their most gallant service on this day. Their steady courage and dauntless saved possible serious consequences.

Discussing the results of the battle, the dispatch says that there is little doubt that it was of considerable indirect assistance to available German reserves at a time when a great concentration of German divisions was still being maintained in Flanders. There is evidence that German divisions, intended for the Italian theatre, were diverted to Cambrai and it is probable that the further concentration of German forces against Italy was at the most critical period when the Italians were making their first stand on the Piave.

The partial success of the enemy's attack may be taken to show that the garrison on this front was insufficient, either owing to want of numbers, lack of training or exhaustion from the previous fighting. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that captured maps and others prove that the enemy aimed at far greater results than were achieved. Three convergent attacks were to be made on the salient formed by the British advance, two of which were delivered approximately simultaneously near Gouzeaucourt and Masnières, followed by a still more powerful attack at Bourlon. The objectives of these attacks were extended to the high ground at Bapaume and Trecaucourt and the enemy hoped to capture and destroy the whole British forces in the Cambrai salient. This bold and ambitious plan was foiled on the greater part of the front by the splendid defence of the British divisions engaged, and though the defence was temporarily broken down in one area, the recovery that was made by the weak forces still left, and those within immediate reach, was most praiseworthy.

After paying a tribute to the manner in which General Byng conducted the operations, the dispatch states that the great offensive value of the tanks was conclusively proved. In view of this experience the enemy may well hesitate to deplete any portion of his front in order to free troops for a decisive action elsewhere.

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

Sweden Objects to German Occupation.

London, March 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Germany has officially informed Sweden that she is sending troops to Finland, at the request of the Finnish Government, to suppress the Revolution. Germany assures Sweden that she has no territorial interest in the Aaland Islands and recognises Sweden's vital interests therein. Sweden replied that she strongly objects to the eventual inclusion of the Aaland Islands in the sphere of the war operations, and emphasises that even the limited utilisation of the islands according to the German conditions might create difficulties in the way of Sweden's humanitarian work of protection of the population of the islands. The Swedish Commander at Aaland has been informed of the expected arrival of the German expedition.

BRITAIN'S FINE ARMY.

A Glowing Tribute from France.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Temps special correspondent at the front pays a high tribute to the British Army. He says:—"Those who come in contact with its various contingents note the extraordinary moral of these troops which come from all parts of the world. The solidity of their defence, the confidence in their leaders, the comparative comfort of their quarters and the abundance and variety of food are equally important factors in this happy state of mind."

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN ITALY.

London, March 4.
It is reported from Italy that there has been a sensational arrest of numerous prominent men, including millionaires connected with the silk industry, on a charge of supplying Swiss firms with silk valued at millions sterling, this being ultimately used for Zappalina.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AT ANTWERP.

Eight Death Sentences.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a sensational espionage trial which occurred in Antwerp was concluded on February 21. There were 63 prisoners, and the Court sentenced eight to death, and many others to imprisonment with hard labour.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

German Claims to Huge Booty.

London, March 3.
A wireless German official message states: After hard fighting we captured Pleskau, also Polozk and Borisoff and effected a junction with Polish divisions at Bobruisk. The Austro-Germans entered Shorinsk. We have captured so far 6,500 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine-guns, 1,000 vehicles including 500 motor vehicles, eleven armoured motor-cars, 12,600 rifles, 500 locomotives, 8,000 railway trucks and great quantities of artillery munitions. Moreover we took at Reval 513 men, 520 guns and 22 aeroplanes.

A further armistice has been granted to Rumania to continue the peace negotiations.

Petrograd Bombed.

Petrograd, March 3.
A German aeroplane bombed the city and killed three, and wounded five.

Peace Treaty Signed.

Basle, March 4.
A German official message says: Peace was signed at five o'clock on March 3.

Later, A wireless German official message states: Owing to the peace treaty military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

Dissatisfied with Peace Terms.

Petrograd, March 3.
A large number of provincial Soviets, including those of St. Petersburg, convened a congress to discuss the conditions.

German Transport Movements.

Stockholm, March 4.
The papers publish a report from Gothland that a squadron of fifteen German ships, with transports passed on March 2 northwards.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Capture a Few Prisoners.

London, March 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took a few prisoners last night in a patrol encounter north-eastward of Polygon Wood.

A French communiqué reports a lively artillery action on the right of the Meuse, in the Woëvre, Domire and Badonviller regions, with a violent enemy bombardment of the French lines north of the Rhone-Rhine canal.

The German Attacks.

London, March 4.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Between St. Quentin and Polygon Wood there were six enemy raids on Friday night and also two enemy attacks. Particular features of the raids were the intensity of the enemy barrages and the promptitude and volume of our own artillery in response, the almost exclusive use of the rifle for repulse and the dislocation of picked German troops to press home an attack. The biggest attack occurred against the Portuguese on front of 3,000 yards, between La Bassée Road and Tannay, in which a whole enemy battalion, assaulted after a whirlwind bombardment. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting occurred, but a dashing Portuguese counter-attack caught the enemy who were still at grips in the trenches.

How the Australians repulsed a raid was characteristically brilliant. A terrific bombardment preceded an attack by a party of 200 many of whom were English-speaking. The principal point of attack was a little post the garrison of which put up a most valiant defence. Nevertheless the enemy carried the post and pressed on to Company Headquarters, where a counter-attack, organised by the platoon commander, irresistibly bore down upon the Germans, who scattered like chaff.

We are not yet able to ascertain the amount collected, but it is safe to say that a very substantial sum, in the vicinity of five figures, will be credited to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Halifax disaster.—Singapore Free Press.

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HALIFAX RELIEF.

A Fete Held at Singapore.

After two unavoidable postponements on account of the elements, the fete arranged by the Straits Chinese community in aid of the Halifax Relief Fund, took place on the Raffles Reclamation at Singapore recently, when, favoured by ideal weather, it was well attended, large crowds, mostly children, began to pour into the grounds a little after two o'clock, and soon did justice to the many attractions—such as merry go round, wheel of fortune, sweet stalls and other forms of enjoyment dear to the heart of the little folks.

Music by the S. V. C. band kindly lent by Lieut. Col. Derrick, and the Alhambra Orchestra were much enjoyed as were the parades by over 900 pupils of the Chinese Schools, whose flag drill was very creditable, the result of much training.

The Boy Scouts also did good work selling programmes, guarding the grounds, and in fact, making themselves useful generally.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Lady Evelyn Young and party attended precisely at five o'clock and spent some time inspecting the various stalls, which contained a splendid array of Chinese and Japanese porcelain and brass wares.

The Hon. the Consul General (not present) attended and copying with very satisfactory results.

At a little after seven in the evening, things became, if possible, more lively, when the adults began to pour in full force, and it was at this juncture that the now familiar flower girls began do a great trade, netting a considerable sum, their dainty button holes being very much in demand.

The only departure from the usual attractions which were so familiar of fetes in Singapore were some new departments such as "La Cabaret à la Singapore" with its "crew" of twenty-five enterprising young ladies supervised by Mrs. A. W. Neubronner, the saty stall and the edible birds nest stall, which were well patronised as also was Mrs. Lee Uboon Guan's ever popular Tea stall. The lightning artists and strafing the superman managed by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lobb, were a very amusing form of pastime which was much enjoyed. In fact, a very enterprising committee, which knew its work, spared no pains to ensure the satisfaction of visitors and that the latter were satisfied goes without saying.

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TO-DAY.
Harmston's Circus Causeway
9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph
9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

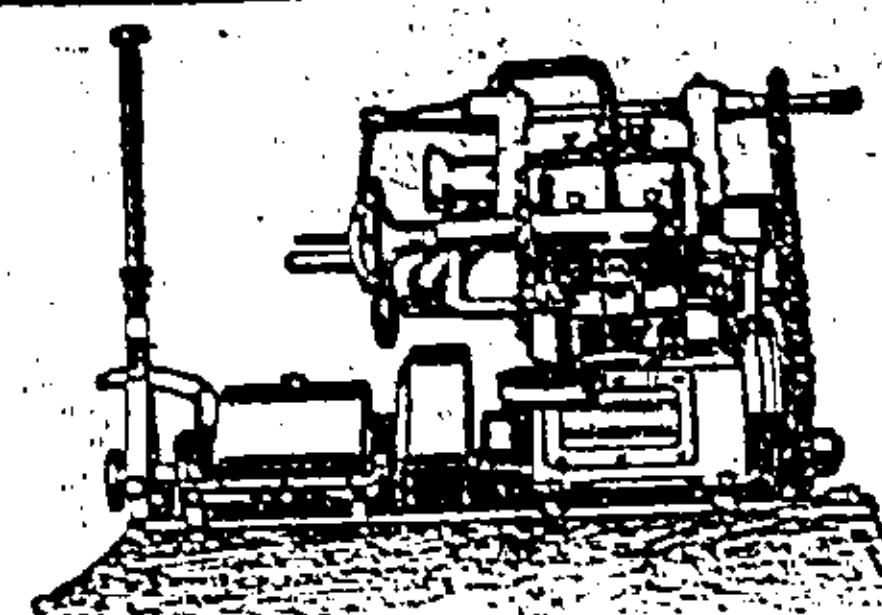
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph
9.15 p.m.

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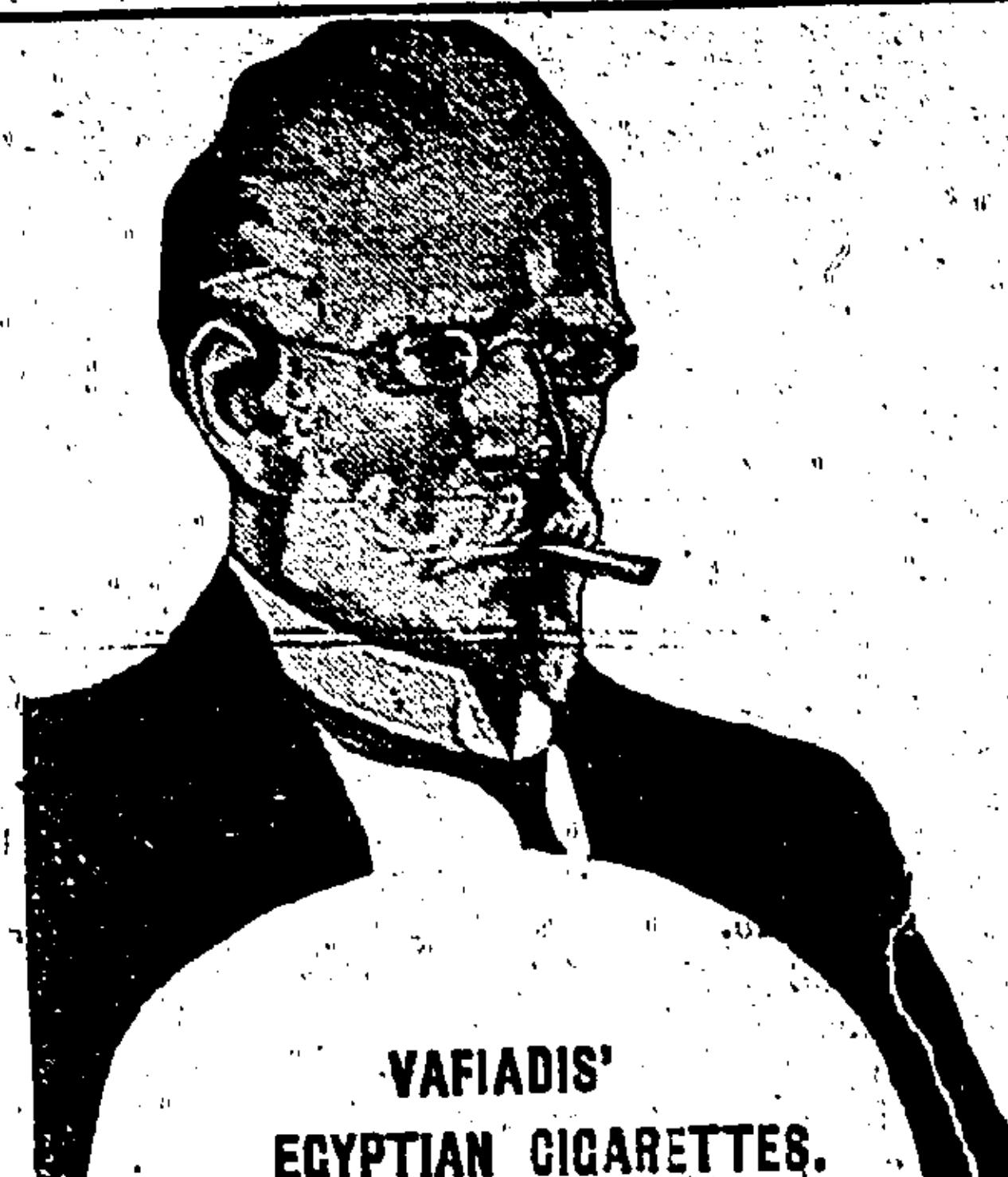
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SINGAPORE.

Chester Tin.

London advises to the effect that the price of tin has declined \$30 a ton, or approximately 7½ a pound are explained by Straits-metal experts by the fact that the tin market recently has been placed under the direct control of the British Government, placing tin in the class with copper and steel as a war metal. It is thought that the spectacular decline in price was occasioned by the desire of speculative holders of tin to clear out their accounts in anticipation of a standard government price for the metal.

Malacca Planters Association.

The annual general meeting of the Malacca Planting Association was held recently at the Malacca Club; Mr. J. W. Campbell presiding. In the course of his speech, the Chairman said there had been a very slight loss on the year's working. The Committee decided to drop a claim for \$63,000 as to which there was a dispute with the Government. The membership of the Association now represents 84,725 acres. Referring to rubber diseases he said that generally speaking Malacca was very free from disease at present but the Director of Agriculture recommended legislation on the lines of the F.M.S. Agricultural Pests Enclosure. This legislation has now been promised. It is possible that in the near future it might be necessary to reconsider their whole planting policy and carefully weigh the merits of severe tapping and a more or less definitely limited life for the tree, as against more conservative methods and a much longer life of the tree. Referring to contract tapping he said this undoubtedly gave very high yields but played havoc with bark renewal. It was a good system commercially but had nothing to recommend it agriculturally.

Referring to restriction of output the committee had considered this carefully and had written to the Secretary of the R.G.A. to the effect that they were ready to assist the Home Government in any way in the prosecution of the war but they felt that the Home Government could give a clear indication of their wishes in the matter; that the method of making reduction as set forth was unworkable; and that if Government considered that a reduction of crop was necessary legislation should be brought in to obtain it. The committee suggested a better way would be a measure limiting tapping to a fixed number of days per week but it would be necessary to safeguard ourselves against neighbourhood countries by a special tax on all rubber imported from non-British countries for sale in the colony. Regarding estate hospitals he urged that the opinion that the whole matter should be very carefully inquired into before they were committed to any heavy expenditure. Referring to Malacca Roads he said that work on these was at last making a real move. Regarding labour he was no record of the number of the Chinese entering Malacca but the Tamil Labour force had increased 20 per cent. The speaker criticised strongly details regarding Kangany licenses. The area of new ground opened up in rubber during the year amounted to 6,813 acres against 44,371 in 1916. Rubber export from Malacca totalled 270,068 piculs valued at \$34,263,470 a slight decrease compared with 1916. Dealing with local production of food he said it was not easy for estates to help to any great extent but there was a quantity of padi land uncultivated which Government might have compulsorily cultivated. The Government might also devise a scheme for land settlement of good character Tamil coolies. In concluding the chairman mentioned that a rubber exhibition and fair for St. Dunstan's Home and the Star and Garter Fund was to be organised. The report and accounts were passed. Mr. J. W. Campbell was re-elected chairman and Mr. P. E. Smith Vice-chairman. After the meeting Dr. Battley gave an interesting lecture on Malacca.

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GENERAL NEWS.

New Japanese Park.
In May last the work of laying out a new park at Nakanechima, Osaka, was commenced. The park will be shortly finished, and will be opened to the public from March 15 next. The new park is 6,500 tsuts in area, and is fitted with many modern appliances.

Accident in Kure Harbour.
In the harbour of Kure, recently the funnel of a naval launch was carried away by a wire cable which it tried to pass under. The destruction of the funnel caused an explosion in the engine-room, injuring two bluejackets severely. One of them soon succumbed, while the other is in a precarious condition.

Britain's Trade Rivals.
What broadly distinguished American from English society was the absence of tradition, said Mr. Gordon Selfridge, presiding on Dec 5th at a meeting of the Aldwych Club. Lack of educational tests was mainly responsible for the contempt in which commerce was held, and he was glad to hear that a University degree in commerce was given in Birmingham and Edinburgh. A similar practice was adopted in America some time ago, and Harvard and Columbia had organised remarkably fine commercial courses. This should be borne in mind in England, for England after the war would have to meet the rivalry of America and Germany, two aggressive countries that held commerce in high honour.

A Chinese Discovery.
According to the Chinese Press an interesting discovery has been made by the Chinese police, who recently found concealed in a house near Lunghua a complete wireless telegraphy outfit. It appears that the owner of the property, a paper merchant, living in the International Settlement, purchased four years ago about 12 mow of land for the purpose of establishing there a tomb and shrines for the reception of ancestral tablets. In one of the rooms of a house was discovered a wireless installation concealed in a wooden case, while from another room projected a pole bearing the aerials. The place has been sealed by the authorities who have placed a guard over it and it is reported that the matter will be brought before the International Court.

Alleged Unsealing of Private Letter.
Mr. C. Weston, an Indian merchant residing in Umed-chou, Kita-ku, Osaka, has filed a complaint in the Minami Police Station against Mr. T. Hiroi, the proprietor of the Kogen Shokai, a business firm in Kodza 4-banchou, Minami-ku, also of Osaka, on a charge of unsealing a private letter on the 16th instant. The complainant states that he is the O-aka agent of Messrs. A. C. Gessia & Co., Calcutta, India. On the 6th instant his letter was addressed him in care of the respondent's firm by the Indian firm. This letter it is alleged, was unsealed by an employee of Mr. Hiroi without any authority, and then was sent to the complainant through an office boy. The complainant adds that the letter in question contained a draft, and that he would reserve a doubt as to what else had been enclosed in it. Investigations are now being made by the police regarding the responsibility or otherwise of Mr. Hiroi.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH,
TUNING & REGULAR
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
Perhaps one is doing more work than the other.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Printing Concern Raided.
Twenty men in sailor uniforms and two civilians, recently raided the shop of the Pigott printing concern, 83, Pike Street in Seattle, held up the employees and in 10 minutes almost completely wrecked the plant. The Seattle Daily Call, a Socialist paper, the Industrial Workers, an I. W. W. publication and other papers are printed in the shop, but their editorial offices are maintained elsewhere. Squads of detectives, police and members of the naval patrol were unable to find the raiders among the crowds of bluejackets on leave in the city.

Pledged Against Hoarding.
The 75,000 members of the 317 women's organisations which are affiliated with the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs have pledged themselves not to hoard food themselves, and to try to persuade others not to hoard table supplies. This action is timely, now that the new crop of sugar is about to come into the market. The food administrators say there will be a reasonable amount of sugar for every family, with a continuous supply in sight, if no panic exceeds his three pounds a month. If a fair distribution of sugar can be managed, there should be no shortage in the

future, for many thousands of families have been using three pounds a month or less for the whole family. To the excessive candy manufacturing must be ascribed a large part of the enormous sugar consumption of the United States.

100 ton Telescope.
The 100 inch mirror of the new Mount Wilson telescope has safely completed its perilous nine mile ascent of the mountain side and is now securely installed in the observatory, says the San Francisco correspondent of the Daily Express. The priceless mirror, which took twelve years to cast and shape and cannot be duplicated in the rough, owing to the war, is expected by many in its explorations of the abysses of space to solve at last the mystery of the canals of Mars; to bring no fewer than 100,000,000 new suns into the observer's ken; to advance materially the solution of the mystery of the origin of the universe by determining still further the nature of the gaseous nebulae, whose science is generally agreed, are to solve the mystery of the universe by determining the nature of the gaseous nebulae, whose

science is generally agreed, are to solve the mystery of the universe by determining the nature of the gaseous nebulae, whose

the legal proceedings to keep Miller out of the office. Another injunction case was filed at Valparaiso and a transcript of previous proceedings is to be certified to Governor Goodrich with a view to having the Governor appoint a judge to hear one of the injunction cases. It is claimed that Miller's alien citizenship debars him from serving as Mayor, and also that he was not legally elected.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE?

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Athroscopy, Ulcers, Glandular, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, etc. etc. etc. Do you know where you can find a medicine which cures all these diseases? Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, Ground Floor Flat, "CALDER," 14 MacDonnell Road, 3 large rooms, spacious verandah, bath and dressing rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, 14A MacDonnell Road, 5-ROOMED HOUSE, Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to:—Tong Sang & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER-MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICCO., LTD. Wan Chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonial to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 135 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:

SANITAS OKOL SANITAS SOLDIS GOSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities,

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

GENERAL NEWS.

Religious Society in Trouble.
Trouble has arisen in the management of the Karosumi-kyo, a religious society, the headquarters of which are situated at Omoto, Bizen Province. The society recently ran into debt to the amount of over Y300,000, and the devotees of the cult have held a mass meeting to vote a reorganisation of the present management.

For the Red Cross.
John S. Sargent's portrait of President Wilson for which he received \$50,000, was placed on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It will soon be sent to the Duluth Art Gallery, as the money came from the will of Sir Hugo Lane who was the director of that institution and was lost with the Lusitania. Mr. Sargent asked that price so that he might contribute the entire sum to the Red Cross.

General Goethals' New Position.
Major General George W. Goethals was recently appointed by Mr. Baker as acting quartermaster-general, to serve also as director of the War Department transportation and storage. Wide economies in cars and in shipping charges are expected from this centralization in one agency of functions heretofore exercised by five departmental bureaux independently.

Allen Enemy Mayor Assumes Office.

In spite of efforts to keep him out of the office, Mr. Fred C. Miller, alien enemy, who was elected Mayor of Michigan City in November, was sworn into the office recently. The incident was not accompanied by disorder. Mr. Miller and his supporters having entered the Mayor's office at a time when Martin Krueger, the retiring magistrate, was absent. This does not end

the legal proceedings to keep Miller out of the office. Another injunction case was filed at Valparaiso and a transcript of previous proceedings is to be certified to Governor Goodrich with a view to having the Governor appoint a judge to hear one of the injunction cases. It is claimed that Miller's alien citizenship debars him from serving as Mayor, and also that he was not legally elected.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 5th March 1918, UNTIL SATURDAY the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERWEAR
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN
INDIA CAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA
"AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D." Etc.

STRAW HATS

NEW STYLES
JUST TO HAND.

MADE EXPRESSLY
FOR SHAW
INSPECTION INVITED.

J. T. SHAW
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong 1st February, 1918.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the Hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 23rd March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1918 at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

(2) To elect a New Committee.

(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1918.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918.

FOOD PRICES.

It was not so many days ago that we took occasion to comment in this column on the squeezing propensities of the Chinese retail dealer. Our observations were then of a general character. Since then, information has come to our knowledge which would appear to lend colour to the idea that the compradores have again been in conclave with a view to the further exploitation of the public. Many of them, we hear, have circularised their customers to the effect that, in consequence of an alleged shortage of mutton, the price of that very necessary commodity has been advanced as from the 1st instant. Accordingly, the household "book" shows an increase which works out at about four or five cents a pound. In what manner the alleged shortage has been brought about, the compradores say not. Their excuse will probably be that it is "because of the war," or may be the recent earthquake has something to do with the matter! It would be as well, however, if the authorities took pains to investigate the point in order to ascertain whether or not there is any reasonable ground for this fresh imposition.

This question of the price of the meat may not be a very big one of itself, but it is typical of what is occurring in many other directions. It will be recalled that in October last an outbreak of anthrax was reported in the district from which cattle are imported into Hongkong, necessitating the slaughter of many animals, with a resultant shortage. The authorities then intimated that dealers were permitted to raise the prices for the various kinds of beef by 15 per cent. "until further notice." There were good and sufficient reasons for the authorisation of that increase, and no-one complained. A couple of weeks later, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board definitely stated that "in a short time" the price of beef would come down, adding that there was then no shortage of cattle. But what are the facts? Since that time, the compradores have gone on charging the higher price, and, though we may reasonably assume that the anthrax outbreak is now a thing of the past, they continue to raise in their extra 15 per cent profit. Why the Government has not ordered a reversion to the old price, we should much like to know. It would seem that, realising that the authorities are not bothering further in the matter, the compradores have agreed to put up the charges for mutton so that the normal ratio as between the prices of mutton and beef shall be restored, for, ordinarily, mutton sells at a higher rate than beef and the compradores apparently see no reason why, if they can get increased prices for beef, the rule should not also apply to mutton. That, at any rate, is the only explanation we can think of to account for this latest move. And it is quite in line with "the Hongkong way"—prices can go up on the flimsiest pretext, but it almost needs a miracle to bring them down.

Where, we may be pardoned for asking, is the illustrious Food Committee in all this? It was appointed for the specific purpose of periodically fixing prices of foodstuff, and that it has powers in the matter has been demonstrated by the summoning of shopkeepers for selling above the authorised prices. But it is some very considerable time now since a prosecution of that character was instituted. Why has the Committee lapsed into inaction? Is it asleep, or has it, to continue the Scriptural analogy, "gone on a journey"? One thing is certain—it is not concerning itself with the very many instances of flagrant profiteering which are apparent to everybody in Hongkong. At home, the profiteer is severely punished. Here he has the whole field to himself. When will the Government goad the Food Committee into action? The compradores have had their turn. Surely some solicitude should ere this be shown for the long-suffering public.

Street Preaching.

The returns for the past week show that the outbreak of spotted fever has not yet been suppressed, there being over seventy cases, with close on forty deaths, since the last figures were issued. The epidemic is almost exclusively confined to the Chinese section of the population, and we are wondering whether all that might be done is being accomplished to keep the disease within limits. A well-known Chinese resident has informed us that, in his opinion, the epidemic is being aggravated by large crowds gathering to hear street lecturers. He states that every night, in practically all parts of the city, groups of hundreds of natives gather to listen to these pavement orators—the very thing that ought to be guarded against at times like the present. Incidentally, it may be added that the lecturers ostensibly discourse on medicine, whereas in reality they indulge in political tirades, mainly directed against the Peking Government and more especially against Lung Chai-kwong. If the facts are as stated (and we have good reasons for believing that they are), it would be as well if the Government employed a few listeners, for we fear that Hongkong is too often used as a base for political propaganda. At any rate, the temporary prohibition of street preaching would be opportune at the moment, and, by enforcing it, the authorities would most likely kill two birds with the one stone.

Hongkong's Lifts.

It has been suggested to us by a reader that in view of the collapse of the makeshifts at the Racetrack, in which so much faith has hitherto been pinned, occasion might be taken to see that due and proper precautions are taken in regard to other conveniences which are in general use by the public. Instances of the elevators which are to be found in most of the large offices and hotels in the Colony, and gives it as his opinion that many of these are very seldom examined are a number of lifts in use, the safety apparatus of which is always clogged with dirt, and adds that some of them are eccentric in their movements as to suggest that they badly require supervision. Unless this matter is seen to, he says, we may one of these days have a nasty accident occurring. We do not know what steps, if any, are taken to see that the lifts in use here are in good order, but if it should be the case that the authorities do not compel periodical testing, then we think it high time they did.

Germany Unmasked.

Practically ever since the war first broke out, there has been a long succession of exposures in one part of the world or another, showing that in the matter of intrigue our Teutonic enemies are not only past masters at the game but have descended to the very lowest depths in an endeavour to gain unfair advantages. Every week there is being unearthed in America a budget of documents revealing the extent to which seemingly friendly Germans are plotting against the world, and the latest revelations in connection with the Indian conspiracy trial form another object lesson for the democracies of the world to learn. Coincident with emphatic denials that she has no dreams of world conquest and that she is fighting a defensive war, Germany is being exposed as a vast disseminator of revolt, a proceeding not done merely for the sake of embarrassing her enemies but to secure a hold on territories she has long coveted to rule. Mr. F. N. Doubleday recently showed how the menacing hand of Germany was, long before the war, reaching out to the Philippines, and it would easily be possible to give a long recital of other exposures which prove beyond all possible doubt that Germany had seriously aimed at world domination. When one realises what such an event would result in, the way that the Allies are waging battles on the hue of a crusade—a crusade that would keep the world free from the sway of autocracy, under which peoples would be denied natural development and be forced to conform to the dictates of self-glorified potentates.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 2nd, 1918:

Receipts for week	Aggregate for week
This Year: ...	\$21,068
Last Year: ...	19,964
Increase: ...	1,104
Decrease: ...	1,675

DAY BY DAY.

THAT HAPPINESS MAY ENTER THE SOUL WE MUST FIRST SWEEP IF CLEAN OF ALL IMAGINARY EVILS—Fontenelle.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of America's rejection of the German proposal for the settlement of the Lusitania affair.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11/78d.

Pianoforte Recital.

Mr. E. Danenberg's fourth annual pupils' pianoforte recital is to take place at St. Andrew's Hall at 5.15 p.m. on the 20th instant.

Land Sale.

Garden Lot No. 52, above Bowen Road, was sold at the P.W.D. offices yesterday. It comprises about 8,000 square feet and was purchased by Mr. E. Newhouse at the upset price of \$400.

The Rat Nuisance.

During the week ending February 16 no less than 1,497 rats were caught and examined for plague, and in the following week 1,855 were accounted for. None of the rats gave evidence of plague infection.

For War Charities.

Acting on the suggestion of a correspondent, contained in a letter published in our issue of yesterday, an anonymous writer sends us two tickets bought at the Races, redeemable for \$15, to be turned over to the War Charities Fund.

Lecture.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Keaney Building, to-morrow at 9 p.m. when a lecture will be delivered by Lieut. Sylvestre Lee, the subject being "Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Central China." This lecture is open to the public, and will be the last of the series arranged for this session.

The Colony's Death Rate.

The return presented at this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board showed that the death rate of the Colony, for the week ended February 10, was 20.9 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week of last year of 27.1. The rate for the week ended February 17 was 26.0, as compared with 25.3 last year.

Stolen Shoes.

A coolie was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a pair of shoes from Messrs. Whitesaway, Leidlow and Co. Mr. Hidden, of the firm, spoke to seeing defendant being held by an Indian watchman and the shoes lying on the floor. Robberies were of frequent occurrence of late, but the culprits were seldom caught. Defendant was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

From the Colonial Secretariat we have received the following telegram, dated the 4th March, 1918, which has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Bangkok:—"Your telegram of 22nd February, Hongkong declared to be infected cerebro spinal meningitis; all ships leaving subsequently to 2nd March should call at Koh Phra get pratique."

The Colony's Health.

The weekly health return shows that the number of cerebro spinal fever cases which occurred during the week ending March 2, was 71, of which 58 occurred in the City of Victoria and 13 elsewhere. There were 38 deaths. One patient was Portuguese and the rest Chinese. There were also three cases of diphtheria (two fatal), all being Chinese, two cases of enteric (one fatal), one being Indian and one English, one fatal case of scarlet fever (Chinese) and two fatal cases of small-pox (Chinese).

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 2nd, 1918:

Receipts for week	Aggregate for week
This Year: ...	\$21,068
Last Year: ...	19,964
Increase: ...	1,104
Decrease: ...	1,675

WAR BOND PRIZES.

Draw by Mrs. Lloyd George.

"This is rather an innovation from the stand-point of a commercial house," said Mr. Gordon Selfridge, recently when Mrs. Lloyd George drew the winning numbers of the War Bond prizes. The function took place in the Palm Court of Selfridge's, before a small crowd of holders of the lucky vouchers; the dense fog may have prevented a larger attendance. And, possibly, the same cause affected the spirits of those who did come, as there was an entire lack of enthusiasm throughout the proceedings, not a solitary handclap being given when any of the winners were announced. Therefrom it was to be surmised that none of those present possessed tickets bearing the magic numbers.

On the platform was a brown hexagonal tombola, into which the duplicate numbers were placed, a sturdy sergeant being entrusted with the duty of turning the handle. Mrs. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Lady Markham and Mrs. Henry, took a smiling interest in the proceedings, and at the given moment inserted her hand into an aperture of the "magic wheel," and drew out a number. This was the winner of the first prize of \$500 in the first series of \$200 bonds, the number, as given below, being 10,673. Again the wheel went spinning round, and once more Mrs. Lloyd George withdrew a ticket for the second prize. But the announcement of the number fell quite flat. The wheel of fortune was given one more turn, this time for the consolation prizes, namely, the numbers immediately above and below the first prize number; the lucky first prize winner also won a consolation prize of \$50, as he had bought the ticket No. 19,674.

For the full series of \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, and the popular \$5 bonds the winning numbers were as follows:

\$200 Bonds.

First Prize, \$500 No. 18,675

Second Prize, \$200 No. 19,377

Consolation Prizes,

250 ... No. 19,674

No. 19,676

\$100 Bonds.

First Prize, \$500 No. 18,518

Second Prize, \$200 No. 18,200

Consolation Prizes,

250 ... No. 18,519

No. 18,518

No. 18,517

In this case, the holder of No. 18,518 also held the four previous numbers, and therefore gained an extra prize.

\$50 Bonds.

First Prize, \$500 No. 39,890

Second Prize, \$200 No. 40,542

Consolation Prizes,

250 ... No. 39,858

No. 39,896

No. 39,891

No. 39,889

Again the first prize winner held the numbers above and below, and therefore he gets \$600. In consequence of this there were four consolation prizes in that series.

\$20 Bonds.

First Prize, \$500 No. 283,878

Second Prize, \$200 No. 227,518

Consolation Prizes,

250 ... No. 283,877

No. 283,879

No. 283,876

Once more the first prize winner held the number immediately below, and therefore carries off a consolation prize as well. In this denomination there were offered 200 prizes of \$1 each, for which Mrs. Lloyd George drew out the tickets in handfuls; the winning number for these will be posted up in Selfridge's.

\$5 Bonds.

First Prize, \$500 No. 71,717

Second Prize, \$200 No. 232,430

Consolation Prize, \$250 No. 71,716

No. 71,718

No. 223,433

No. 232,422

Thus, the first prize-winner receives \$500, and the second prize-winner holding numbers above and below his ticket wins \$300. In addition to these prizes, there were also offered 750 of \$1 each, the numbers for which were drawn out by handfuls from the Prime Minister's wife. Evidently the greater proportion of those present held \$5 bonds, and for the first time a wave of suppressed

THE RACETRACK CALAMITY.

Alleged Looting of Jewellery.

A Chinese of the coolie class was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing three pieces of gold from the spot where the catastrophe occurred at the Racetrack on Tuesday. The gold was valued at \$9 20.

Mr. McL. Messer, C.S.P., said he was on the spot at about 9.30, when he saw defendant pick up something from the ground near a dead body. He went up to him and seeing his right hand bound that he had in a gold button. This was dropped and could not be found again. The ornaments, so far as possible, were put near the bodies they were closest to, but other pieces were put altogether at this time. The Police were in charge of all the bodies and all articles of jewellery, but people were allowed in the ground to identify the victims. Defendant had said he was trying to find a person. He showed witness a card. He might explain that when a person was identified a card was put on him.

Inspector Sim said the Captain Superintendent of Police, on the morning following the tragedy, handed over defendant to him. Witness took him a few paces away and searched him. He found two of the three pieces of metal in his pocket. Defendant said he could say was that he had picked up the gold from the ground.

His Worship asked him if he could find anyone who would say he was a good man, and defendant replied that there was a man employed as a foreman at a glass factory at Wan Chai who would testify to his character. The case was adjourned in order for the man to appear in Court.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 23.

The following is the latest War Charities subscription list:

General.	
Meers, A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. Staff (Monthly sub.)	49
Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)	10
Wong Siu Woon	5
Mr. W. Murray Scott	91.60
Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)	20
Sir Robert Ho Tung, refund of special War Tax from tenants for 4th quarter 1917	176.52
Two ladies of Quality Kowloon British School (Monthly sub.)	8
Victoria British School (Monthly sub.)	12
Brabbers (Monthly sub.)	100
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	20
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)	50
Staff, Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. V. Bjerre (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. F. E. A. Worsoe (Monthly sub.)	5
Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)	5
P. and Co. (Monthly sub.)	100
C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)	25
Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)	100
St. f - Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)	150
Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)	20
Brabbers (Monthly sub.)	100
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)	50
Lunch Sweeper G.H. Hongkong Police Reserve Club	489.50
Douglas Sweep	332.50
A. H. B. Staff, Messrs Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Monthly sub.)	25
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)	80
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.)	30
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly sub.)	20
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)	25
Proceeds of Assault at Arms held on 10/12/17 under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve	446
Pupils of St. Joseph's College	105
Oberly	23.17
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	20
H. E. Sir F. H. May (Monthly sub.)	150
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50
Monthly subscriptions	3,231.50
Red Cross	63.15
The "Court Cards"	50
A lamp presented by Mr. C. F. Croswell, refiled at the Waxshow Customs Club	200.25
"Toyland"	20
Anonymous	421.09
Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	19.25
Prisoners of War	25
Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)	25
Some members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.)	7.45
N. W. B.	20
Mr. J. N. R. Allan	15
Police, per S. I. P. F. Boulger H. K. P. & raffis per Sgt. Grimmett	49.90
Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly sub.)	25
Some Members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.)	11.12
Balance Kowloon Cricket Club, "Our Day" Fair	50
A. Fisherman (Monthly sub.)	421.09
Proceeds of Sale of Tickets & Sale of Programmes at Entertainment at Peak Club, by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes	50
Blinded Soldiers & Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)	10
The Art Needle Work Class of the Helena May Institute	39.35
Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)	10
Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)	100
Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly sub.)	10
Ladies' Bridge Book (Monthly sub.)	10
A. M. (Monthly sub.)	5
Monthly subscriptions	240
Pipe Fund	150
Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.)	10
Soldiers and Sailors Families Association	10
P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)	10
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly sub.)	25
Balance in hand \$20,82.02	\$ 10,073.89
Already acknowledged	... 684,051.13
N. J. STABB.	\$ 694,130.02
Hon. Treasurer.	Amount remitted etc. 673,448
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918.	

Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.)

Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)

Mr. V. Bjerre (Monthly sub.)

Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.)

Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)

Mr. F. E. A. Worsoe (Monthly sub.)

Mr. A. C. Pedersen (Monthly sub.)

P. and Co. (Monthly sub.)

C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)

Mr. M. Wolters (Monthly sub.)

St. f - Messrs Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)

Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.)

Britabers (Monthly sub.)

Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)

Lunch Sweeper G.H. Hongkong Police Reserve Club

Reserve Club

Douglas Sweep

A. H. B. Staff, Messrs Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Monthly sub.)

Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)

Dockyard Billiard Handicap

The final of the Billiard Handicap in connection with the R. N.

Dockyard Recreation Club took

place last night, the finalists

being Mr. A. Pile, (scr.) and Mr.

White (rec. 100). After a very

close game Mr. Pile won by 250

points to 210. The prizes were

later presented by Mr. Kennett,

the winners being:—1, (wrist

watch) Mr. A. G. Pile; 2, (cue in

case) Mr. White; 3, Mr.

McCarthy; 4, Mr. Parry. On the

call of Mr. Stannard a hearty vote

of thanks was accorded to Mr.

Kennett for presenting the prize.

BILLIARDS.

5 The Hongkong Championship.

10 Playing in the above competition

at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, Gunner J. R.

Lord, who was playing Sergeant A.

S. H. Barker, gave a really fine

display of billiards, and defeated his opponent by 400 points to

110. Lord was in much better

form than when he was defeated

by Sergeant Tom Pitt in the recent

exhibition game, his highest

break being 90, this coming to an

end very unfortunately, for Lord

misjudged when in a not very

difficult position for a cannon.

He scored practically every time

he went to the table, and should,

on his present form, succeed in

getting through the competition

and meeting Sergeant Pitt in the

Championship match.

The following are the latest

scores in the second round of the

competition:—

Pokie P. Wong 400, (highest

break 50) J. S. Jennings 222.

E. Guimaraes 400, (break 33)

Tsang Po Man 361.

A. G. Pile 400, (break 38) C.

W. Hart 273.

DOCKYARD BILLIARD HANDICAP.

The final of the Billiard Handicap

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Dockyard Recreation Club took

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case) Mr. White; 3, Mr.

McCarthy; 4, Mr. Parry. On the

call of Mr. Stannard a hearty vote

of thanks was accorded to Mr.

Kennett for presenting the prize.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

An Attractive Change

of Programme.

Last night there was a most

attractive change of programme

at Harmston's Circus, many new

and novel turns being presented

and greatly enjoyed. They in-

cluded a very clever triple jockey

act by Jennie, Willie and

Bruce; a smart acrobatic

dance by the Martinis; shaft-

shooting by the de Villiers

troupe; a daring single troupe

act by Miss Jeannie; a sensational

balancing trap; turn by Muker-

jee; and many other arresting

features.

Every arrangement is made at

the huge circus marquee for the

comfort and enjoyment of patrons,

and the venue is in a healthy open

space. To-morrow a most attrac-

tive matinee is to take place.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.

C. Jenkins D. S. P. (R.) state:—

Equipment Parades.

Men on duty and therefore

unable to attend with their re-

spective units will attend instead

on Friday, March 15.

No. 3 Company, Etc.

All members of No. 3 Company,

Ambulance and Drummers, are

requested to attend at the office

of Acting Inspector Wei (26, Des

Voeux Road Central, above A.

Teck and Company) at 5 p.m. on

Wednesday, March 5.

Joined.

No. 2 Company, No. 5 Platoon,

No. 10 Section—486 A. Ferreira.

Officers' Families Fund.

P. J. L. O. (Monthly sub.)

10 Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)

30 Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)

25 Monthly subs. ... 105

\$ 10,073.89

Already acknowledged

... 684,051.13

\$ 694,130.02

Amount remitted etc. 673,448

Balance in hand

SHIPPING

P.&O.S.N.C.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare
and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York
at Special Rates.For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. C. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

**ENJOY THE SUMMER
OF 1918 IN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND THE BEAUTIFUL
CANADIAN ROCKIES**
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE
GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Mountain Climbing—and
Bathing—all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

**CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES**
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing
and reservation of accommodation, also
timetables of trips and descriptive literature
apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe,
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Apr. 24th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendants on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:- Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Iyo Maru" T. 19,500	TUES. 5th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
	"Kitan Maru" T. 16,000	FRI. 15th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE	"Nikko Maru" T. 8,000	SAT. 16th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru" T. 12,500	SAT. 20th, Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Penang Maru" T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE,
MELBOURNE DELGOABA & CAPE TOWN
NEW YORK VIA MANILA, ZAMBANAGA
TRIBUNE ISL., TOWNSVILLE,
BOMBA Y VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKO-
HAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA &
RANGOON.

* Omitting Shanghai & Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI-KOBE-YOKOYAMA AND TOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru WED. 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.

* Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TEITO MARU	22,000	9th April.
HIPPO MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHIMYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, LIMA, CHICAGO,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	14,500	17,000
KIYO MARU	14,000	14,000
SEIYO MARU	14,000	14,000

Ships are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKUNG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

SS. Tjilobadi 18th Mar. S.S. S. S. Arakan

Bintang.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

For freight or passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. C. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

For freight or passage, apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
Enemy Questions and Local Issues.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held at 4 p.m. to-day, and is proceeding as we go to press.

Happy Valley Calamity.
Prior to the commencement of business, the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) moved the following resolution:—“Resolved that this Chamber desires to record its deepest sympathy with the relatives of all those who perished or were injured in the terrible catastrophe at Happy Valley on the 26th of February.” He said:—“The resolution needs no words from me to command it to your support—the horror of the tragedy is so fresh in our memories and will take so long to fade away, if it ever does, that I am sure it will meet with your unanimous approval. I suggest that we can best show our approval of the resolution by rising and standing for a speech of solemn silence.”

Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded, and the motion was carried by those present standing.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Portuguese Consul, the Japanese Consul and the chief of the Indian community.

The Chairman's Speech.
In his address to the members, the Chairman said:—“Gentlemen, the report and account of the Chamber for 1917 having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your permission to take them as read, but before formally moving their adoption I desire briefly to refer to the salient features of our year's work. A close study of the very voluminous report must have convinced you all of the enormous mass-of-work-and-correspondence which the past year has involved on the part of your Committee and staff, which easily constitutes a record in the history of the Chamber. It could not have been accomplished but for the loyal and devoted assistance rendered by the various sub-committees; more especially the ‘Insurance’ committee which sat for many weeks over the ‘Insurance Bill’ and the very-efficient and painstaking service of our Secretary and his staff whose labour grows yearly more exacting. I desire also to record the valuable service rendered to the Chamber, during my enforced absence, as representative on the Legislative Council and acting Chairman of the Chamber by Mr. S. H. Dodwell. I must also mention our appreciation of the valuable assistance given us, from time to time, by the Government and the sympathetic manner in which most of our proposals have been received and acted upon; notably the request for legislation in connection with insurance evils and protection against claims where contracts have been clearly interfered with by war regulations at Home, and, in this connection, it is only fitting we should record our appreciation of the unfailing energy, tact and courtesy we have received at all times through protracted negotiations at the hands of both of the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, and the Colonial Secretariat. Nor should we forget the invaluable assistance given us by the Superintendent of Exports and Imports, whose labours, under the limitations of staff and space, command our respect and sympathy. The Chamber was compelled to protest during the year against the undue delay in securing export permits for metals from this Colony to America, which still continues, though it is clear that the delay occurs in London, and now that the United States of America have joined the Allies, it is astonishing that such serious delays should continue, since they prove a considerable handicap to British trade and are strongly resented by America. There have also been cases where the Chamber has unfortunately been unable to see “eye to eye” with the Government, and being

the guardians of commerce and thus of the Colony's interests, has fearlessly said so, and I cannot help regretting that on the few occasions that this has proved necessary, the Government has invariably taken up an unyielding attitude which cannot be too strongly deplored, since both are, we presume, endeavouring to obtain the best results for the Empire.

Return of Local Volunteers after the War.—Early in the year the Chamber addressed the Government on the return of local Volunteers medically discharged on the cessation of hostilities, urging that the fullest assistance should be given to what is really highly specialised labour of great economic national value, to return to former occupations in the East, should the men so desire, at the earliest possible moment. The Government promised its active support and further negotiations with the Home Government are now proceeding.

A register of the employees of firms here, now serving on the various battlefields, is kept by the Chamber, which will gladly do its utmost on application to secure the prompt return of men not fit for further service.

Piece goods clause.—The adoption of a “Piece-Goods clause” limiting the clearance of “Fancies”

goods to four months, after which interest will be charged, marks a step in the right direction, and will, we hope, in time lead to the elimination of the absurdly long clearances and interest loss on piece-goods in general. It has only been possible because the German firms who introduced the long-credit method have now been definitely closed down and a cash basis for all business re-established here. It has already produced a healthier state of trade through the prevention of highly speculative buying and consequent over-trading. To those who feared that the closing down of German business in the Colony would be injurious to its economic interests, it is worthy of note, that whilst the commencement of the war, including German Hongkong, there were 148 members of this Chamber, the year just closed recorded a membership of 163, nor does the Chamber subscribe to this Government's view that the return of German firms to this Colony, is in any way necessary and again records its unalterable conviction that they should not be allowed to do so, save under such terms as will afford complete control over all their actions.

We welcome the establishment of the “Imperial Trust for the encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research”, whose efforts are already beginning to bear fruit, and have followed with profound interest the further deliberations of the Imperial Council of Commerce whose latest pronouncements tend more and more to support this Chamber's views on post-economic trade—war against our German enemies.

Insurance Deposits.—The legislation in connection with “Insurance deposits” foreshadowed in the Chairman's speech last year, after protracted negotiations in which the fullest consideration was given to all interests concerned, culminated in the passing of “The Fire and Marine Insurance Companies Deposit Ordinance, 1917” on the 27th of December last. It should result in checking the “rush-room” and financially insecure and unanswerable Companies, which were recklessly increasing by leaps and bounds, to the detriment of all sound business and the danger of the insured.

Your Chamber has reason to be proud of the no small part that it took in attempting to secure redress for both Services here from the severe hardship entailed by the ever-advancing dollar. It is astounding, but true, that telegram upon telegram from all sources, and an offer on behalf of the Colony to bear the burden of the difference in order that the hardship might be immediately relieved, remained unanswered. Months after, and only at the very end of the year, some relief was given, which, whilst it has benefited the rank and file, leaves the hardship as far as officers, and particularly senior married officers are concerned, almost as acute as ever.

Hongkong Defence Corps Camp. You will, no doubt, have read with deep interest the correspondence between your Chamber and Government on the subject of the Hongkong Defence Corps Camp. Under the conditions originally announced by the authorities, it was impossible to carry this out without serious injury to the commerce of the Colony, and your Committee, therefore, felt it incumbent upon them to make the strongest possible protest, and did. Modifications resulted and the Camp became possible without the menace to trade interests so evident before. It is unnecessary to enter again into the controversy as to whether it was necessary and justifiable on the ground of expense or not; all will agree that it was, at any rate, a partial success, due to the tact and administrative energy of the Commandant of the Defence Corps, Major Morgan; and so far as the Government and Military Authorities give due regard to the commercial necessities of a port which exists only through and for commerce, this Chamber may be counted on to loyally support any really necessary military measures decided upon.

You will further notice that the Chamber protested in the strongest manner against the declaration of two additional Bank Holidays in order to facilitate attendance at this Camp. The holidays were not required, nor for the most part observed, and by the general public they were resented as a further dislocation of trade—already terribly handicapped—through the arbitrary closing of Banks, Insurance offices, and last, though not least, the Post Office. Nor do the annals of the Chamber contain another instance of the declaration of a public holiday against the Chamber's advice. In this connection we would urge the Government to make arrangements for the Post Office to remain open on all Bank and Public Holidays, save Christmas Day and China New Year's Day until 12 o'clock, since it would prove a great convenience in these days of uncertain mails which the public would much appreciate and would undoubtedly be of very considerable assistance to the trade of the Colony.

Volunteer Firemen.—Alarming recurrent fires led the Fire Insurance Associations to address the Chamber on the serious condition of the regular Fire Brigade, due, it is alleged, to the development of her vast and rich resources is likely to be indefinitely delayed.

Tounage.—On the whole, and notwithstanding the handicaps of the world-wide war and internecine strife in China, there is reason for gratitude that the trade of South China, was as well maintained during the period under review, but the limitations of homeward freights both via the Pacific and especially to Europe, resulting from increased requisitioning of ships for food cargoes, point to still more difficult times ahead, and at the moment, besides great quantities of other general cargo, there is over three million dollars worth of raw silk packed and awaiting shipment from Canton to France, and the immediate future of the Canton silk industry is so seriously threatened that both the Hongkong Government and this Chamber are devoting every effort to relieve the situation, though at the time of speaking no definite results have yet been obtained.

In conclusion, I cannot help expressing the fervent hope that the great Republic of China, with whom our lives and interests are so closely allied, may soon emerge from the strife and civil war which has been her unhappy lot for so many months past, that by mutual compromise, if needs be, the South shall again agree with the North and for the good of all, recognise one Central Authority—that a strong and stable Government may emerge consisting of men whose common aim is to protect their country's interests, preserve her from disintegration, develop her rich resources by the opening of coal and other mines and ever seek to improve methods of communication and transit till she takes her destined high place by right in the Councils of the world.—(Applause).

COMPANY REPORT.

The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., will at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 23rd inst., recommend the following allocation of profits:—
To write off Deep Water Bay buildings and machinery \$15,000.00
To pay a Dividend of 30 cents per share \$20,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Staff ... 14,284.33
To place to Reserve Fund ... 35,000.00
And to carry forward to credit of next year's account ... 114,763.77
\$499,048.10

deserved honour so recently bestowed upon him by the Hongkong University.

Customs Tariff.—The Customs Tariff Commission now sitting in Shanghai has our best wishes that its deliberations may result in a tariff which, whilst just to all, will lead to a considerable increase in the revenue of China, and, at the same time, achieve the complete elimination of the obnoxious傾向 which so seriously hamper trade in the interior of China to-day.

In this connection it is pleasing to be able to record that a recent member of this Committee—Mr. O. E. Anton—is now serving as a member of this Commission.

German Propaganda in China.—Evidences of continued enemy propaganda and intrigue have again and again come before your Committee during the year, though, for obvious reasons, they cannot be referred to here in detail. They have been strongly represented by your Committee to the British Minister in Peking, the Government here and to the Home Government through the London Chamber of Commerce, save Christmas Day and China New Year's Day until 12 o'clock, since it would prove a great convenience in these days of uncertain mails which the public would much appreciate and would undoubtedly be of very considerable assistance to the trade of the Colony.

Volunteer Firemen.—Alarming

THE GRESSON STREET AFFRAY.

An Eye-Witness's Story of What Happened.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this morning of the case in which a Chinese is charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke in the Gresson Street affair.

Dr. McKenny said prisoner was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on the day of the Gresson Street affair. He was suffering from a bullet wound through the upper lip. The bullet had also entered the upper jaw and broken the palate. There was also a bullet wound at the lower extremity of the breastbone. This had passed between the right and left lung and lodged in the chest between the breastbone. There was a bullet wound in the foot, but this was not of importance. He operated on the patient. The operation was for a twofold purpose—for remediying the condition of the jaw and to discover if injury had been done to the liver. Prisoner was discharged from hospital on February 1. He was put into the Gaol Hospital the same day, and had since been under his (witness's) care.

Prisoner complained that when he laid down on his right side he felt pain.

Dr. McKenny said he had made no complaint to him, but it was probable that when he walked he did feel a little giddy.

In this connection it is pleasing to be able to record that a recent member of this Committee—Mr. O. E. Anton—is now serving as a member of this Commission.

German Propaganda in China.—Evidences of continued enemy propaganda and intrigue have again and again come before your Committee during the year, though, for obvious reasons, they cannot be referred to here in detail. They have been strongly represented by your Committee to the British Minister in Peking, the Government here and to the Home Government through the London Chamber of Commerce, save Christmas Day and China New Year's Day until 12 o'clock, since it would prove a great convenience in these days of uncertain mails which the public would much appreciate and would undoubtedly be of very considerable assistance to the trade of the Colony.

Volunteer Firemen.—Alarming

recent fire led the Fire Insurance Associations to address the Chamber on the serious condition of the regular Fire Brigade, due, it is alleged, to the development of her vast and rich resources is likely to be indefinitely delayed.

Tounage.—On the whole, and

notwithstanding the handicaps of the world-wide war and internecine strife in China, there is reason for gratitude that the trade of South China, was as well maintained during the period under review, but the limitations of homeward freights both via the Pacific and especially to Europe, resulting from increased requisitioning of ships for food cargoes, point to still more difficult times ahead, and at the moment, besides great quantities of other general cargo, there is over three million dollars worth of raw silk packed and awaiting shipment from Canton to France, and the immediate future of the Canton silk industry is so seriously threatened that both the Hongkong Government and this Chamber are devoting every effort to relieve the situation, though at the time of speaking no definite results have yet been obtained.

In conclusion, I cannot help

expressing the fervent hope that the great Republic of China, with whom our lives and interests are so closely allied, may soon emerge from the strife and civil war

which has been her unhappy lot

for so many months past,

that by mutual compromise,

if needs be, the South shall again

agree with the North and for

the good of all, recognise one

Central Authority—that a

strong and stable Government

may emerge consisting of men

whose common aim is to protect

their country's interests, preserve

her from disintegration, develop

her rich resources by the open-

ing of coal and other mines and

ever seek to improve methods

of communication and transit till

she takes her destined high place

by right in the Councils of the

world.—(Applause).

Prisoner then said:—“This coat is mine,” pointing to a long coat hanging on the wall. He attempted to go and get it, but witness stopped him. Kwong Sang handed it to him after he had looked it over. The third man also pointed to another long coat hanging on the wall and said:—“That coat is mine.” This also was given to him. They had put on their long coats and were beginning to button them up, when he (witness) asked “Who has brought the handbags?” One of his foks replied “I have.” At that moment Sergeant Clarke came in. A man at this stage came into the cubicle and witness searched him. He was the man who had been sitting on the bed with the two women and the child. While he was searching this man he heard Inspector O'Sullivan behind him say “Don't move.” He looked back to see the reason why and observed the Inspector struggling with the man dressed in European clothes. Another man was struggling with Sergeant Clarke. Kwong Sang was assisting Sergeant Clarke in the struggle. While the struggling was going on he saw the man dressed in European clothes thrust his hand into a small black box lying on top of the bed, and a moment later there were a series of reports of a revolver. Prisoner who had been on his witness's left side made a rush to the box and tried to get a revolver out. Witness rushed after him, but prisoner was successful in getting a weapon. Witness struck prisoner hard on the back of the neck and he fell on the bed. At the same time he saw Sergeant Clarke fall. Witness felt his leg had been injured and there were reports of firing from under the bed. He then turned and running over the bridge made his way into the street. He could not use his revolver. He did not see Inspector O'Sullivan fall, or Kwong Sang. When he saw Sergeant Clarke fall he could not see Kwong Sang. In the street he saw Cheng Kam, and he shouted to him to conceal himself in the staircase of No. 10 and keep a watch over the staircase of No. 6. Witness then drew his revolver, and saw men coming down the staircase of No. 6 in the direction of No. 10. Witness was hiding on the ground floor of No. 10. Witness tried to fire at one of the men, but the weapon did not fire, as it seemed to have jammed. He shouted to Cheng Kam to fire, and he did so, prisoner falling down in the street. Inspector Sim arrived at this stage. Witness and Cheng Kam then got in the doorway of No. 6 to prevent anyone from coming out. Shots were fired at him from the staircase of No. 6 and Cheng Kam fired back. Three or four rounds were fired from each side and the firing then ceased. Witness was taken to hospital.

Prisoner said he was searched by witness and Inspector O'Sullivan told him to put on his long coat. The two men on the bed hit the witness and he (prisoner) was hit too. He was a bit silly at the time, because he felt a little faint. The last witness ran into the street and he followed.

The hearing was continued this afternoon, when his Worship

rose soon after four o'clock for tea and sat until a late hour.

Evidence was given by Mr. Henry Hamson, a marine engineer on board one of the Canton steamers, also a member of the Police Reserve, who stated that he was on a trawler when he heard of the affair. He found

Gresson Street deserted and later procured a revolver from Wanchai Police Station. On returning to Gresson Street he joined the other police there and later he went with others on to the first floor of No. 6. They traced blood stains into the back of the house, where they found an old Chinese woman, whom they questioned. She said nobody else was there. In the back cubicle they saw the two Europeans, apparently dead.

They saw two feet move under a bed and both Revenue Officer Watt and himself fired. Then someone called out and Mr. Watt said it was a detective. They re-entered the room and helped the detective out. He told them that he had been previously shot and that the shot they had fired had not hit him. After the man had

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Some Interesting Contests Arranged.

In connection with the boxing tournament, under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, which it is proposed to hold this month, we are asked to announce that intending competitors in the novice competitions should intimate to Inspector Wildin their desire to enter—not later than Friday next, March 8th.

In connection with the same entries have been received from Corporal Heath, R.E., and Private Thomas, Middlesex, both lightweights, and from Lance-Corporal Ford, of the Middlesex, heavyweight. If sufficient entries are forthcoming in the novice competitions, the following three contests will be arranged:—Gunner Emberton, R.G.A., v. Sapper Sunley, R.E., both heavy-weights who will go a ten rounds contest; an eight rounds light-weight contest between Sapper Smith, R.E., and A.B. Neil, R.N.; and a six rounds bantam-weight contest between Corporal Stubbs, Middlesex, and Pte. O'Keefe of the mercantile marine.

Sister Barclay, R.N., issues a challenge to anyone in the Colony at 1st, 4th, for a contest, number of rounds to be arranged.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

In connection with the murder of Ching Pek-kwong many persons are being kept in custody on suspicion, while some of those who attended the dinner party given by the head of the Foreign Department, along with fifteen students, have been arrested and are to be tried in the Tuchow's yamen before a number of naval officials.

On the fall of Yangtze, the Authority has asked Li Lieh-kwan to be the Commander-in-chief on the western front. He will attack the city and also Kochow and Lashow on three sides, along with the other commanders.

A new bullet-proof sedan chair invented by Li Lieh-kwan has been completed by the maker, according to order. During the test ten rounds from an automatic pistol were fired into it and not a single bullet pierced it. It is reported that the sides of the chair are made of interwoven human hair, covered with pieces of bamboo arranged in the form of fish scales.

Cerebro spinal meningitis has appeared in the city, and the Italian Consul has written to the press requesting it to advise the people to keep their premises clean.

CEYLON'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Sir Anton Bertram, K.C., Appointed.

ALSACE AND GERMANY.

A Ceaseless Protest.

M. Frederic Masson, the writer of the following article on the claims of Alsace to be said to remain French, is one of the most distinguished of French historians. Librarian at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a member of the French Academy, he has written numerous works on Napoleon and his times.

During the middle of the seventeenth century, Germany was not a definitely constituted State, enclosed in well defined boundaries, composed of rigid elements, ruled by a recognised Constitution acknowledged by all possessed of a code of uniform law, and obeying one single chief in peace and war; she was the amalgamation of States of all dimensions, of the most varying importance; independent in fact if not in law, bound to the elected Chief of the Empire by a tie so feeble and subjected to so many restrictions that it might well be asked where the exercise of the central power began and where it ended. As has been said, "the Emperor possessed nothing intact but the insignia of his dignity." By virtue of its "Territorial Sovereignty," each State exercised over its own territory all rights of sovereignty that were not in contradiction with the public and general laws of the Empire; these ancient rights, prerogatives, liberties, privileges, territorial freedom, &c., were definitely assured to all the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire by the Treaty of Osnabrück; but those States of the Empire which sat in the Diet, and which had been nominated more by chance than by any fixed principle, were far from forming all the component parts of the Empire. Thus, the "Imperial Nobles," who had no vote in the Diet, acknowledged only the "Corps Germanicus" and the Emperor, enjoyed individually the rights of "territorial sovereignty," and, as a body, certain prerogatives which released their subjects from Imperial claims; thus the "Imperial" and Imperial towns which, since 1800, sent deputies to the Diet, enjoyed all the rights of sovereignty by means of Constitutions which recognised the privileges that they had successively exercised, conquered or bought.

The Emperor was elected; formerly he was elected in the first degree by the Dukes and principal nobles, and in the second by what one may term the people—meaning those people who were in the "street" at Aix-la-Chapelle. Ever since the Bull published in 1330 by Charles IV. to the States of Nuremberg which has become the basis of the political rights of the Empire, the Emperor had been elected by the seven Electors—the Archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the Empire in Germany; the Archbishop of Cologne, arch-chancellor of the Empire in Italy; the Archbishop of Treves, arch-chancellor of the Empire in Gallic territories; the King of Bohemia, arch-cupreier; the Count Palatine of the Rhine, arch-steward; the Duke of Saxony, arch-marshals; and the Margrave of Brandenburg, arch-chancellor.

What, then, was this Empire? The "Holy Roman Empire," the universal Empire. Thus, on the occasion of the election, each Elector swore by the Holy Gospel, by the faith by which he was sworn to God and the Holy Roman Empire, that according to all his discernment and judgment he wished to elect "a temporal chief of the Christian people," that is to say, "a King of the Romans, a future Emperor."

And that is why the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire claimed the whole of Italy, Belgium, Gaul, and many other States, kingdoms, and republics, but these claims were worth just as much as the exertion of them could impose.

Thus the possession of nearly the whole of Italy can be claimed by Germany with far more historical foundation than she can claim Alsace. Lorraine, if it is once admitted that all those countries that formed part of the Holy Roman Empire should be

incorporated in the German Empire. For Otto I., who conquered the Kingdom of Italy in 961, and who in 962 included it in his Empire, assuredly transmitted to his descendants, William II., his rights over the peninsula. Modern Germany is still more within bounds in claiming the Empire, of which she lost in 1815, which lie between Geneva and Pavis, those of Lorraine, and those of Tuscany (Vena, Montalto, and Monte-Santa-Maria). Better still, if the stipulations of the Treaty of Westphalia are closely examined, it cannot be forgotten that the thirteen Swiss Cantons obtained from the Imperial States the acknowledgment of their independence, their entire freedom, and their exemption from the Empire only by the Treaty of Osnabrück, and that previously—that is to say, in 930—Switzerland was included in the legacy that Rudolph III. bequeathed to Conrad the Salic of the Kingdom of Arles, which comprised the two Burgundies. It was only at the beginning of the fourteenth century that the Swiss attempted to free themselves; their struggle lasted until the opening of the sixteenth century, and their independence was only acknowledged in the middle of the seventeenth century.

There is no doubt that as soon as one enters the domain of ancient claims, and as soon as it is admitted that Might constitutes the sole Right, some alleged conquest will always be found for the benefit of Germany. "The Germans," wrote a celebrated lawyer in 1821, "were of all modern peoples the slowest to understand that justice exists in the social State only for the purpose of acting as a balance to force." It was only after innumerable attempts and many bloody wars that the Emperors succeeded, not in destroying, but in attenuating "this sovereign jurisdiction of the sword," which each holder of a fief defended as a sacred right. It was to get rid of this that Rudolph of Hapsburg decreed a public peace for three years, that his successors attempted vainly to carry out this task, and that Maximilian I., on the demand of the States themselves, decreed by the Diet of Worms in 1495 a perpetual public peace, to be assured, as far as possible, by the application of the sentence of banishment to those who infringed it, and by the creation of the Imperial Chamber.

The right of Might as a consequence of the negation of Right is the direct heritage and the tradition of the Germans; throughout the ages, no matter how it may be disguised, it exists as the basis of relations between Germany and all other nations, and even as the basis of relations between the Germans themselves. The entire history of the German people illustrates the declarations of their lawyers, attested by the words, which are without parallel in any other country, and have remained traditional: "Faut et Kolben Recht"—the domination of the right of the strongest. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, an attempt was being made in Germany to find a remedy for these continual abuses of Might, and a period where Might constituted the sole Right was soon to be entered upon.

The Reformation opens the period where the abuse of Force was at its height, for it was exercised in the name of religious doctrines which ought to have had as their object the assignment of its limitations. That most assuredly was the raison d'être of the ecclesiastical principalities. Their possessors, it is true often lost sight of this object, but there was at least a hope, which at times became a reality, that a man animated by love and justice might ascend an episcopal throne.

After the secularization of the ecclesiastical principalities and of the militant religious orders, and their seizure by lay Princes, there remained only the harshness of men, who oppressed the peasant, the serf, and people. Religion has been made a fresh occasion for persecution.

The Holy Empire, an incoherent mass composed of thousands of parts, each possessing its own master and a different constitution, ruled by contradictory laws separated by tariff dues, varying monetary standards, absence of roads, often

at war one against the other, and generally hostile to the Holy Empire, a scathing mass, of which the various parts joined issue according to the interests of the moment, and formed more or less numerous and powerful leagues, the Holy Empire, an almost fluid mass, of which the influence was subordinate to the external resources which the nominal Sovereigns of the moment turned to his advantage, oscillated continually between its neighbours of the West, those of the South, and those of the East.

Possessed only of conventional frontiers, except on the side where it refused to recognize them, it overflowed sometimes in the direction of the Slavs or Letts, and sometimes in that of the French or the Czechs. Boundary lines appear and disappear with each treaty of peace, and without any reason for their existence being formulated, for the German race, even though it stretches to infinity, is easily penetrated and assimilated by other races.

The King of Spain, who was also Archduke of Austria, in the election of 1519 triumphed by a majority of one over the King of France. The two Royal houses thereupon became rivals, and of whom many were members of

Electors and Imperial towns allied themselves with the French against the Austrians, who had been again invested by the papal election and by the pontifical confirmation with the Imperial capacity.

As for the German nobles who had possessions in Alsace, and of whom many were members of

the "Corps de la Noblesse Immediate" of Lower Alsace or of the "Corps de la Noblesse Immédiate" of Ortenau, they extended their almost sovereign authority over more than 1,300 localities, of which the greater number to-day form as many communes.

The list of them will be found in "L'Alsace Noble," by Lehr (Strassburg, 1870, 4th Vol. III.), together with the most accurate map that has ever been made up to the present. The most important possessions belonged with all sovereign rights to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, to the Duke of Valentinois, to the Duke of Wartemburg, to the Margrave of Baden, to the Prince of Nassau-Saarbrück, to the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, to the Republic of Mulhouse, to the Prince-Bishops of Strassburg, of Spire, and of Bile, to the three branches of the Palatine House, to the princely Houses of Hohenlohe, Loswethampt, Lüdinghausen, and Simm.

The result of this arrangement was the strangest disparity in government and administration, and, in spite of all the efforts of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, the most complete disorder. Consequently, when in 1789 the States General were convened by King Louis XVI., the desire for unity, the wish to end the feudal regime and the demarcation of German Princes, were the outstanding features of the elections in Alsace. All the deputies of the tiers-Eat, the greater part of those of the clergy, and some of those of the nobility declared themselves from that time as being in favour of reform of the Revolution, and of French nationality.

It may be that previous to 1789 Alsace was still German; it is certain that she was fidal, and that she impatiently endured the masters whom she hated. When, on the occasion of the Federation of 1700, Alsace swore fidelity to the new-born France, it was not conquest, but free choice and unanimous desire, that made her French. She kept this oath of allegiance in 1793, although she was surrounded by counter-revolutionary traps at the very moment that the Austrians were placing new boundary posts on her territory; she kept it magnificently against the invaders in 1814, 1815, and in 1870. After the Assembly of 1789 had until the Assembly of 1871, she sent to the French Parliament the wisest, the firmest, the most energetic, and the most honest men, all passionately devoted to their country and to liberty.

The representatives of Alsace, faithful to the will of the Alsatian population, have affirmed in the French Chambers as well as in the Imperial Reichstag, their will to be and to remain French.

Daily Telegraph.

A Hawaiian and Chinese on board the Dutch steamer Gonda, which arrived in Kobe recently from Yokohama, were prohibited from landing. One had no passport and the other was found to be suffering from disease.

Not Allowed to Land.

A Hawaiian and Chinese on board the Dutch steamer Gonda, which arrived in Kobe recently from Yokohama, were prohibited from landing. One had no passport and the other was found to be suffering from disease.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. \$630

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 115

Unions sa. \$800

Yangtze b. ex 73. \$105

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$330

SHIPPING.

Duckles n. \$77

Steamboats b. \$16

Indos (Def.) s. \$159

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Shells n. 117/6

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$66

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailan b. 39/-

Langkats b. t. 15

Raubs b. \$3

Tinrohs b. 29/-

Urais s. 20/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$84

Kowloon Docks sa. \$133

Shai Docks s. t. 56

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$87

Land Invest. n. \$64

H'phrys Est. b. \$5,50

K'loon Lands b. \$27

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$78

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 165

Kung Yiks b. t. 14,25

S'hai Cottons b. t. 130

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 7,35

Oriental b. 40/-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. 83

China Light & P. b. 84

Providents b. \$7,10

Dairy Farms b. \$29

Green Islands b. \$7,80

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$205

Ropes b. & ss. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. \$640

Trams, Peak, old. 83/-

Trams, Peak, new. cta. 90

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$11

Watsons n. \$51

Wm. Powells b. \$63

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

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HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

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(3/5 of the Capital) subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthold.

General Manager A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

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M. ROBERT DE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

TIME TABLE.

12 NOON to 12 NOON, EVERY 15 MIN.

12 NOON to 12 NOON, 15 MIN.

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We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:-

COLGATE'S

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BRITISH FLYERS: I.

Some Incidents of the War. There is a song, of which the British soldier never seems to tire, whose fourth verse goes like this: "Your men went to mow; went to mow a meadow; four men, three men, two men, one man (and his dog) went to mow a meadow."

The other verses are equally entertaining (differing only in the number of men engaged), the tune is a simple one, and, by, say, the forty-second verse even the novice is familiar with both words and music, and ready to join in. Ask one of your friends in the Army to give you the air, and then try it for yourself. Just now I am going to tell you quite a different story; the story of four men who "went to bomb, went to bomb & bang". It is as typical of the British Army as the song.

The four men set out to "do their damndest" to a certain German aerodrome. No. 1 dived on to the aerodrome to about 300 feet, got into line with a row of machines all spread out ready for him, and dropped his bombs on them. Having got to the end of the line (and also to the end of his bombs) he swooped up and dived again. He had no bombs now, but he had a machine gun, and he sprayed the line lovingly with bullets. "My emergency tank was shot this time", he says carelessly in his report, as the Germans had evidently got busy. However he "went round again and repeated this action" a third time, just for luck, and then steered for home. This may have finished his official job of work, but on his way home—however we must get back to the Aerodrome, which is what we are concerned with at the moment.

No. 2, following No. 1, went down to 400 feet and dropped his bombs, and saw them all explode in front of the hangars. He then went round the aerodrome at 200 feet, firing his machine gun into the hangars and at a machine gun crew—presumably the one which had disabled No. 1's emergency tank. "The machine gun crew," says No. 2 modestly "ceased fire while I was firing at them." One

doesn't blame them. Some of the crew, no doubt, ceased fire for a long time afterwards as well. He then started for home, and had further adventures, both on his own and with N. 1. Let us leave them and follow N. 3.

No. 3 gives more particulars: that line of aeroplanes drawn up so thoughtfully by the Germans consisted of four scouts and one Gotha. One of them (evidently annoyed by No. 1's attentions) tried to make off, so No. 3 fired a few rounds at him. "He dived straight into the ground and crashed." Whereupon No. 3 proceeded to drop his bombs on the four remaining ones. He had got three bombs off when a bullet hit his petrol tank. (What was No. 2 doing to allow this?) He switched on to his emergency tank, but was only 150 feet up at this moment, and the engine could not pick up in time. So he landed gracefully on the nice German aerodrome, picked up, and flew off again—which seemed to be rabbing, it rather unkindly on that line of stationary German machines. One of them, however, had just made an upward move of sorts, as the result of No. 3's last bomb. No. 3 had leisure when on the ground to notice his bomb exploding in the middle of it.

No. 4 followed No. 3. It was the hangars' turn for attention, so No. 4 dropped three bombs on them. He then turned and dived on to the line of aeroplanes, and sprayed them with bullets; "these were bombed a few minutes afterwards", he says. That was by No. 3, of course.

How long did all this last? Not very many minutes, actually but quite long enough for that aerodrome. One of its aeroplanes had risen and crashed; one had been blown up; the others had had a liberal supply of bombs and bullets; so had the hangars; so had the machine-guns. One may say without exaggeration that it was not such a nice aerodrome when those four men flew away, as it had been half an hour before. "Yesterday we bombed aerodrome", says the official report, but you see, it is really a modesty "ceased fire while I was firing at them". One

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 225-226

POST OFFICE.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions, is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be accepted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unsealed parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.

Do. 7 lbs... \$1.50

Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unarmored and articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold, silver, platinum or unmanufactured including gold coins and articles consisting partly of containing gold; All manufactured articles of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewel port of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Statements as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIRS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmou.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays, 10 a.m.; Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamian.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 5, 1918.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

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